HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1820. No. 30.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of July last, a negro man named SAM, twenty-four or twenty-five years old, near six feet high, stout made, of a black complection, and very likely. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighbourhood of Alexander Borland, near Hillsborough, as he has a wife there; or probably he may undertake to pass as a free man, as he has been trying to procure a free pass. The above reward will be given to any person who may apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or confine him in jail so that I get him again, if taken in this county, or twenty dollars if taken out of the county.

Lewis Hutchins.

Orange county, N. C. Aug. 3. 27—tf

For sale, at the house formerly occupied as the Bank, the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES,

viz.

LEE's ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

ASTHMATIC PILLS, which give immediate relief in all asthmas, difficulty of breathing, &c.

AROMATIC PILLS, for female complaints.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, an excellent remedy for certain complaints.

Antibilious Pills,
Fever and Ague Drops,
Eye Water,
Tooth Powder,
Worm-destroying Lozenges,
Tooth-ache Drops,
Corn Plaister,
Tooth-ache Pills,
Rheumatic Pills,
Restorative Pills.

Hillsborough, Aug. 9. 27—tf

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber has in complete operation at A. D. Murphy's mills, on Haw-River, in this county, a pair of machines for carding wool into rolls. The machines are new, and the cards of a superior quality.

It is necessary that wool brought to these machines should be freed from burs and other hard substances, as they injure the cards. It should also be washed clean of dirt, and one pound of clean grease should be added to every ten or twelve pounds of wool. A sufficiency of tow or linen sheets (not woollen) should be brought to put the rolls in.

Merino wool can be carded, if those who have it will prepare it in the following manner: Take rain or river water, boil it, to which add an equal quantity of cold urine; stir the wool in this until the grease is extracted from the body of the wool and rises to the top; then take it out, rinse it in clear water, dry it, and it is ready for carding. The same preparation will do for the next and succeeding parcells. If the above directions cannot be attended to (which is best), wash the wool well in a strong soap suds. Work cannot be well done unless these directions are observed.

The advantage of a never failing stream will enable me to accommodate all who may favour me with their custom. Customers from a distance shall meet with dispatch, and every exertion will be used to have the work well done and expeditiously.

Samuel S. Claytor.

Aug. 2. 26—

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand on Robert Eaton and John Fausette, for the sum of twenty-three dollars or there-abouts, with Henry Whitted witness. The said note was drawn twelve months after date, and dated some time in February, 1819. I forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I have received full satisfaction for the same from said Eaton.

Wm. Whitted, sen.

July 26. 25—3

NEW POST OFFICE.

A NEW POST OFFICE is established at Cochran's Level, Orange county, North Carolina. Due attention will be paid to the duties of the office by

Wm. Hyndman, *P. M.*

July 14. 24—tf

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the state, which will be for the space of two or three months, the duties of my office as County Surveyor, for Orange county, N. C. will be attended to by Mr. Joseph A. Woods, of Hillsborough, who is authorised to attend to the same.

Hugh Mulhollan.

Orange county, July 21, 1820. 25

ROBBERY.

ON my way from Petersburg home, on the night of the 27th June last, my wagon box was broken open, in the county of Granville, seven miles below Goshen, and a large red morocco pocket book taken out: had in it eighteen dollars in money, one ten dollar note and two of four; also two notes of hand, one on Isaac Mitchell (near Petersburg) for two hundred and thirty dollars, given about the last of October or first of November, 1819, and one on Peyton Wood, of Granville, for six dollars, with a credit on it for four dollars; Mitchell's note had two credits, one for twenty-seven dollars, the other for one hundred dollars. There was also taken at the same time, a razor case, razors, box and brush; the razors were small, and both had white handles. I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, or the said Peyton Wood or Isaac Mitchell from paying them to any person except myself, as I have never traded or assigned the same away to any person. It is hoped that all good people will keep a look out, and any information will be thankfully received.

Wm. D. Ray.

Orange county, July 4.

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to insert the above three times, and forward his account to this office. *W. D. R.*

FOR SALE,

TWO good *MILCH COWS*, which were raised in town.

Inquire of the Printer.

July 24. 25—

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & WM. CLIFTON,

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburgh, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820. tf-10

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. Feb. 28, 1820. 4—6m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient imerest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James S. Smith & Co. or to James S. Smith, are requested to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 20. 20—tf

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

MEMOIR OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Having disposed of the most of our foreign intelligence, and as there are but few domestic occurrences of commanding interest, we have thought it would gratify our readers to lay before them a biographical sketch of the present queen of England, who, although she does not live in the days of chivalry, and is no heroine of romance, has not been without a knight to break a lance in defence of her honor, or without incident in her life to form a novel—we should be much gratified if we could add—"to point a moral or adorn a tale."

Caroline, consort of king George IV. and his first cousin, is now in the 52d year of her age. She was born on the 17th May, 1768.

Her father, the late duke of Brunswick, well known for the famous manifesto issued against the republicans of France at the commencement of the revolution, was married to the sister of George III. After the old duke of Brunswick's death, his widow went to England, and died in the house of her daughter, the present queen, when she was princess of Wales.

Little is known as to the early period of the life of the queen Caroline, excepting that she received her education at the court, noted like all the other royal courts of Europe, for intrigue and gallantry. It is stated in the London papers, that at the age of 15, Caroline, while residing at Wolfenbuttle, her father's residence in Germany, formed an attachment to an Irish officer, who had distinguished himself in battle, and who, on that account, had been promoted by the duke, and appointed one of his aids-de-camp. This attachment was displeasing to the father, but, as observed by the writer of the story, it "was strengthened by subsequent circumstances of a romantic nature," of which, however, he has not furnished us with any detail. The sequel of this "romantic" affair is thus narrated:—"Suffice it to say, that after the lapse of several years, and on the eve of the princess being brought to this country to be married to his present majesty, (then prince of Wales) a wild and desperate attempt was made by the gentleman in question, aided by an Irish nobleman. This was defeated by the vigilance of her father. The princess was rescued from the danger by which she was threatened, and safely conveyed to our shores. The authors of the intended outrage were for some time confined in prison, but eventually escaped. The one was subsequently reported to have been killed at the battle of Hohen-Linden, and the other fell a victim to certain visionary schemes into which he had entered with regard to his own country."

The princess Caroline was married in London on the 8th of April, 1795, to the present king. The ceremony was performed in presence of George III. his queen, and all the persons of elevated rank in the kingdom. The nation testified their satisfaction upon the occasion, by pouring in addresses, in which the happy couple were congratulated on their union; and the newspapers, and other journals of the day, vied with each other in giving eclat to the splendid ceremony of marriage, and in lavishing their praises on the beauty and accomplishments of the princess. What added to the felicity of the married pair, was the payment, by the nation, of the debts of the prince, then amounting to 639,890*l.* sterling, and raising his annual income, which was formerly 60,000*l.* a year, to 100,000*l.* besides advancing 27,000*l.* to pay the preparations for the marriage; 28,000*l.* for jewels and plate, and 26,000*l.* for furnishing Carlton-house.

Notwithstanding this concurrence of happy circumstances, a few months scarcely elapsed when it was pretty generally whispered that the royal pair did not live together on the best possible terms. It was no difficult matter to divine the cause of this; and the English newspapers, even now that the prince fills the throne, after complimenting him on the elegance of his person, that "he was alike the idol of his own and the softer sex"—unreservedly state, that he had "become entangled in those snares which were constantly prepared for him by those enchanting Circes who flitted about the court of St. James."

The plain English of the matter is, George had formed other and previous attachments, not of a secret nature, but openly and avowed. He had not seen Caroline, except in miniature, till she landed in England. He married her as a matter of court policy, and after enjoying her company for a few weeks, his predilections for other objects revived, and thus occasioned a dislike for a woman to whom he had never been attached, and as to whom he had not even condescended to consult his own prior feelings.—In the end, a separation took place, although the parties still lived under the same roof; and the breach became wider and irreparable, at a short time afterwards, in consequence of the following circumstance:—A clergyman, who had been appointed one of the chaplains to the late queen, being advised for his health to try the waters of Baden; previously to his setting out, waited upon the princess of Wales at Carleton-house, and expressed his willingness to execute any commission she might be disposed to entrust to his charge, either in conveying letters to her mother, the duchess of Brunswick, or otherwise. The princess accepted his proffered service, and desired that he would call the next day for her commands. He called accordingly, and received from her hands certain letters which he was charged to deliver safely into the hands of the duchess of Brunswick. He promised compliance, and set out from London. No sooner had he reached the port from whence he was about to embark, than he received an express announcing to him the dangerous indisposition of his wife. He returned to town without delay, and with some degree of incaution delivered the dispatches entrusted to his care by the princess to a person by whom their contents were betrayed. It has been rumoured, that these letters contained matter calculated to excite displeasure in the mind of the deceased queen, to whom the prince of Wales was wont to pay implicit obedience, and that a feeling of dislike never afterwards eradicated, took immediate possession of her soul. In such a state of things, the chances of renewed affection became every day still more remote. A veil of mystery was thrown over the whole affair, which has never been completely removed, and in the end, the princess, after being delivered of her late lamented daughter, became the inhabitant of a separate establishment on Blackheath. This final separation took place in April, 1796, twelve months after the marriage, and three months after the birth of the princess Charlotte of Wales. It was preceded by some negotiation, in which lord and lady Cholmondeley took part, by conveying to his royal highness a desire on the part of the princess, to know the terms on which they were to live. This produced the following letter from the prince:—

Windsor Castle, April 30, 1796.

MADAM—As lord Cholmondeley informs me that you wish I would define, in writing, the terms upon which we are to live, I shall endeavour to explain myself upon that head with as much clearness, and with as much propriety, as the nature of the subject will admit. Our inclinations are not in our power; nor should either of us be held answerable for the other, because nature has not made us suitable to each other. Tranquil and comfortable society is, however, in our power; let our intercourse therefore be restricted to that; and I will distinctly subscribe to the condition which you required through lady Cholmondeley, that even in the event of any accident happening to my daughter, which, I trust, Providence will in its mercy avert, I shall not infringe the terms of the restriction, by proposing at any period, a connection of a more particular nature.—I shall now finally close this disagreable correspondence; trusting that, as we have completely explained ourselves to each other, the rest of our lives will be passed in uninterrupted tranquility. I am, madam, with great truth, very sincerely your's,

(Signed) 'GEORGE, P.'

To this letter her royal highness returned the following answer:

'The avowel of your conversation with lord Cholmondeley neither surprises nor offends me. It merely confirmed what you tacitly insinuated for this twelve month. But after this, it would be a want of delicacy, or rather an unworthy meanness in me, were I to complain of those conditions which you impose upon yourself. I should have returned no answer to your letter, if it had not been conceived in terms to make it doubtful whether this arrangement proceeds from you or from me; and you are aware that the credit of it belongs to you alone. The letter which you announce to me as the last, obliges me to communicate to the king, as to my sovereign and my father, both your avowal and my answer. You will find enclosed the copy of my letter to the king.—I apprise you of it, that I may not incur the slightest reproach of duplicity from you. As I have at this moment no protector but his majesty, I refer myself entirely to him on this subject, and if my conduct meet his approbation, I shall be in some degree at least consoled. I retain every sentiment of gratitude for the situation in which I find myself, as Princess of Wales, enabled by your means to indulge in the free exercise of a virtue dear to my heart—I mean charity. It will be my duty likewise to act upon another motive, that of giving an example of patience and resignation under every trial. Do me the justice to believe, that I shall never cease to pray for your happiness, and to be your most devoted

CAROLINE.'

May 6th, 1796.

After the exchange of letters betwixt the prince and princess, the latter went to reside in Montague-house, Blackheath, about four miles from London. There, in 1801, she became accidently acquainted with lady Douglas, the wife of sir John Douglas, an officer in the marine service. These persons soon became very intimate with the princess; but, in 1804, in consequence of some misunderstanding that took place, her royal highness dismissed lady Douglas from her society. This proceeding so exasperated sir John Douglas and his lady, that they immediately set to work to do the princess all the injury in their power, or which revenge could dictate. Sir John, in particular, waited upon the dukes of Kent and Sussex, brothers to the present king, and informed them of some circumstances, connected with the conduct of the princess, injurious to her reputation. On investigating the matter, however, at that period, the royal brothers concluded not to mention any of the circumstances to the prince of Wales, as they conceived them to "rest entirely on the misapprehension of both parties."

Notwithstanding this resolution on the part of the two brothers, measures were taken, by some one, to make the prince acquainted with the stories which had been told about his wife; for, in November, 1805, an investigation of the matter was gone into by his authority. In December following, lady Douglas and her husband gave in, as she stated, in consequence of commands to that purpose from the prince of Wales, a written statement of facts, relative to the language and behaviour of his wife, and particularly relative to the birth of a child, which she asserted the princess to have brought into the world in 1802.

Thus in possession of an assertion of his wife's criminality, the prince lost but little time in laying the statement before his father, who, on the 20th May, 1806, issued a warrant to the four lords, Erskine, Spencer, Grenville, and Ellenborough, to examine into the matter. The four lords having thus got their authority for acting, assembled, and called such persons as they chose, in order to examine them on oath, touching the matters alleged against the princess; and when they had gone through the examination, beginning with those of lady and sir John Douglas, they made, agreable to the warrant under which they acted, a report thereof to the king.

In this report, which was of great length, they stated as the result of their inquiries, and as their "perfect conviction, that there is no foundation whatever for believing that the child now with the princess is the child of her royal highness, or that she was delivered of any child in the year 1802; nor has any thing appeared to us which would warrant the belief that she was pregnant in that year, or at any other period within the compas of our inquiries." Besides the specific charge of criminality brought against the princess, of

which the report entirely cleared her, there were others of a minor import, implying improper levity of conduct in a personage of her rank and dignity, respecting which the commissioners stated, that they "must be credited until they shall receive some decisive contradiction; and, if true, are justly entitled to the most serious consideration."

The princess, upon being furnished with a copy of this report, and its accompanying depositions, wrote several letters to the king; and those letters contained her defence against those minor charges with which the lords commissioners had left her tarnished. In the performance of this task, she had recourse to the legal advice and assistance of Mr. Spencer Perceval, the late chief justice Gibbs, and the present master the of rolls, sir Thomas Plomer. In the letters to which we allude, her royal highness, after a most able refutation of all which had been urged against her, concluded with a prayer to be restored to the presence of his majesty at court, and thus to be cleared in the eyes of the world.

The king, having the defence of the princess before him, and also her demands of justice at his hands, referred her letter to his cabinet ministers, and required their opinion and advice to what he ought to do in the case.

The Whigs, who were then in power, felt some difficulty as to the course which they should pursue; but, at length, on January 25, 1807, they came to a resolution in the form of a cabinet minute, in which, after adverting to the subject submitted to their consideration, they concluded by stating, that "they have agreed humbly to recommend to your majesty the draft and message, which if approved by your majesty, they would humbly suggest your majesty might send to her royal highness through the lord chancellor. Having before humbly submitted to your majesty their opinion that the facts of the case did not warrant their advising that any further steps should be taken upon it by your majesty's government, they have not thought it necessary to advise your majesty any longer to decline receiving the princess into your royal presence. But the result of the whole case does, in their judgment, render it indispensable that your majesty should, by a serious admonition, convey to her royal highness your majesty's expectation that her royal highness should be more circumspect in her future conduct."

The king, agreeably to the advice of his cabinet, sent a message to the princess, through the lord chancellor Erskine, containing the admonition recommended in the minute of the cabinet above alluded to.—The message was sent on the 28th of January, 1807. The princess, upon receiving it, immediately wrote to the king, intimating to him, that she would wait upon him at Windsor on the Monday following. The king, the moment he received her letter, wrote back that he preferred receiving her in London, upon a day subsequent to the ensuing week. To this letter the princess returned no answer, and waited of course, to hear from the king. Thus every thing appeared to be satisfactorily settled, and the princess was about to be restored to society, when, at the request of the prince of Wales, all further steps were suspended—that is to say, the receiving of the princess by his majesty was put off, until the prince should be enabled to submit to the king a statement which he proposed to make to him upon the papers relating to the princess's defence, after consulting with his own lawyers.

To be Continued.

Foreign Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 3.

The marquis of Lansdown brought up the report of committee upon foreign trade, but did not enlarge upon any of the results to which the inquiries of the committee had led, or upon any specific plan that was to be recommended. The noble marquis, in general terms, adverted to the great importance of the various subjects comprised in the report, and expressed the anxious wish of the committee, that some measure, as far as any measure was practicable, should be founded upon their report. He mentioned particularly certain alterations and arrangements respecting duties which appeared necessary for giving consistency and effect to existing measures. The report was ordered to be printed.

The earl of Harrowby presented the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the charges against her majesty, which was as follows:—"That the committee have examined, with all the attention due to so important a subject, the various documents laid before them, and they find that those documents contain allegations supported by the concurrent testimony of persons in various situations of life, residing in various parts of Europe, deeply affecting the honor of the queen, and charging her majesty with an adulterous intercourse with a foreigner in her majesty's service—and attributing to her majesty a continued series of conduct highly unbecoming her majesty's situation and character, and of the most licentious description. The committee have so deeply felt that the character and honor of the crown, as well as the moral feeling of the country are involved, that they are of opinion, that it is indispensable that this matter should become the subject of a solemn inquiry, the necessity of which they most deeply deplore."

The earl of Liverpool rose to give notice, that he would to-morrow present a bill to the house, in consequence of the report of their lordships committee. He would not then enter into the details of the measures to be proposed to the house; but he was persuaded that their lordships were disposed to consult the convenience of the illustrious person concerned, as to the time to be allowed for the collection of evidence.

Earl Gray said, he had stated it on a former occasion, and he would now repeat it, that his only wish was for strict and impartial justice; but in stating that, he must also repeat his objection to the proposed course of proceeding, and protest against the injustice of it. A proceeding which would not even meet the object of the accusers. His great objection was, that the charges were not brought forward by the responsible ministers of the crown, but by a committee of that house, which must eventually sit in judgment upon her majesty's conduct. The charge was, that of an adulterous connection with a menial servant; a charge more abhorrent to every one in that house, or the nation, could not be brought forward. That charge called imperiously for inquiry the moment that it was known to exist, in order to protect the honor and dignity of the crown. But by whom was that charge told, but by ministers who were themselves willing to continue her majesty in her dignity as queen; to allow her a pension; and to instruct their ministers at foreign courts to enable her to be received there, provided she would live abroad, in the state which had been described in the report.

He had heard that report with feelings of dismay and horror; and in the same degree he feared the consequences of such a proceeding. What should be said to ministers, who were in possession of the only proofs on which the charges rested, and yet had slept upon them for a year, and had never taken measures to bring them before the public, until the queen had come boldly to meet those charges which now kept the public mind agitated in the extreme, without proper proof or inquiry? Ministers appeared to him to have compromised the honor and dignity of the crown, and the peace of the country, by the course they had adopted. It had been said that her majesty should have time given to prepare her defence; but, in his opinion, nothing could be worse than promulgating such opinions of her conduct so long before the possibility of her rebutting the accusations, and upon the authority of that house. How was her majesty to know what witnesses she was to bring over? The name of that menial servant was not even mentioned; and it must be three months at least before she could enter on her defence. He trusted that a distinct list of the charges, the times and the witnesses, would be furnished to her.—That, at least, justice required; and he concluded by protesting against the proposed course of proceeding.

Lord Harrowby said, that if any injustice had been done to the queen, the house was at least an accomplice in such injustice. He would assure the house, had it been possible, by allowing her majesty to remain in this country, to preserve the public peace, no sacrifice would have been too great.

Lord Carnarvon expressed his astonishment at the intention of ministers to shorten the duration of parliament, while matter of such deep interest was pending, in order to celebrate a coronation. He called upon ministers to postpone that solemn rite.

Lord Darnley also recommenced the postponement of the coronation.

Earl Gray said, that if the charge was, as now, of a long adulterous intercourse, it admitted of no compromise for the honor of the nation. It was not a question of family difference, it was a matter dishonorable to the queen—disgraceful to herself—and destructive of the best interests of the country!—The noble lord had said that the wish was, that her majesty should live abroad in comfort—in comfort!—no; but, it was intended to give her fifty thousand pounds a year, in order to enable her to carry on the alleged adulterous intercourse abroad.

The earl of Liverpool denied that ministers had ever represented these matters as mere family differences. Assuming the evidence on which the report was made to be true, it was fit, upon every principle of public expediency, that she should be induced if possible, not to come to this country. This was desirable on account of the situation of the parties—the safety and tranquility of the country! It was the duty of statesmen to look to all this, and it was proper that ministers should endeavor to avoid all this; and they had done so: but the ulterior conduct had been forced upon them by her return—and if they had not adopted that conduct, the public morals must have been endangered.

Lord Holland declared that he could not see the distinction between her majesty's being abroad or in this country, with respect to the propriety of inquiry. He knew not how their lordships could reconcile to their minds the extravagant offer of 50,000*l.* to her majesty before her arrival in England. With respect to the coronation, it would be decent and proper that the pageantry and rejoicing of such a celebration should be postponed.

London, July 6.

In the house of lords yesterday, a deal of routine business was transacted. Lord Dacre presented the following petition from her majesty:

"Caroline Regina. The queen observing the most extraordinary report made in the house of lords by the secret committee, and now lying on the table, represents to the house that she is prepared, at this moment, to defend herself against it, as far as she can understand its import. The queen also states, that there are various matters touching the same, which it is absolutely necessary, with a view to her future defence, to have stated in the present state of the proceeding. The queen therefore prays that she may be heard by her counsel touching such matters."

Lord Dacre then urged the propriety of counsel being heard on behalf of the queen, and said that if the petition was agreed to, he should vote that counsel be called in.

Lord Liverpool stated, that after he had obtained leave to bring in the bill, he should move that a copy be presented to the queen, and then the petition might be regularly taken into consideration.

The petition was strongly supported by lord Grey and other noblemen on the side of the opposition, but the motion of lord Dacre that counsel be heard, was negatived without a division.

The earl of Liverpool then rose to submit to their lordships the bill of which he had given notice. In doing so, he was convinced he would best consult his own feelings as well as those of their lordships, by abstaining at the present moment from entering into any detail of the important matter to which this bill had reference. The preamble would speak for itself, and develope that charge, the allegations of which it would be the duty of those officially employed on the occasion to prove by evidence before their lordships. He had on a former night argued the propriety of instituting an impeachment rather than a bill like the present; but he was still of opinion, that when a doubt was cast upon the legality of such proceeding in this particular case, on account of the circumstances of the criminality not being that which could be established in the manner required by the common law, there was no course which their lordships could suitably adopt, except a bill of pains and penalties. The consideration then rose, by which house of parliament ought the proceeding to originate. Under all the circumstances of the case, he thought it advisable the bill should be introduced before their lordships, as their judicial habits and forms would enable them to proceed more effectually in the progress of the distressing inquiry. (*Hear, hear.*) As to the bill which he meant to introduce, the preamble would state, with as much particularity as the nature of the offence admitted, the specific charge. It would then, proceeding on the assumption that that charge were substantiated before their lordships in evidence, go to deprive her majesty of her rank and title as queen, and conclude with dissolving her marriage with the king. There were no penal consequences over and above what he had mentioned included in this bill. With the exception of the degradation of the queen from her rank, and the dissolution of her marriage, should the alleged crime be substantiated against her, it was not intended to bear more severely on the individual than the case actually called for. The charges contained in the preamble were then to be gone into, and if the house should be assured by the evidence of the correctness of these charges, their lordships would go on to the second reading.—He trusted that their lordships would discharge their duty as they had done on every other occasion wherein they had been called to exercise their judicial character, so as to secure, as they well deserved, the respect and confidence of the country. He would then propose that the bill should be read a first time; after which he would move most respectfully, that copies of the bill, when printed, should be delivered to her majesty the queen. Then their lordships would be able to postpone the second reading until the queen should be consulted as to the period in which she would prefer that the bill should proceed. It was a matter of indifference to him. If she wished it, the second reading might be delayed, as well as intermediate proceedings, until her majesty's counsel were ready to go into her defence; otherwise, if it was her wish to proceed forthwith, it would be for their lordships to fix an early day.—He would propose that day fortnight; in the mean time he would propose next Friday or Monday for further proceedings of an intermediate nature. Their lordships had a painful and distressing duty to discharge; since his majesty had intrusted the administration of the executive government to his present servants, he (lord Liverpool) had not been called on to perform any duty so painful and distressing to his own mind and feelings.

Their lordships must endeavour, notwithstanding, to discharge that duty with firmness and resolution, but with the utmost possible lenity and mildness to the illustrious accused at the same time. If the charges which were to be advanced should after being proved, fail to convince their lordships of the necessity for proceeding with this measure, it would not be only the impunity of guilt, but the triumph of guilt. They had a straight forward course to pursue, from which they were not to be deterred, they ought not to be driven by the effects of prejudice or popular clamour. He then moved that a bill of pains and penalties for depriving Caroline, queen of England, of her rights, privileges, and prerogatives, should be read a first time. The bill was then read by the clerk.

[The bill states in the preamble that her majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, in 1814, at Milan, engaged in her service, in a menial situation, one Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, a foreigner of low station; that an unbecoming and disgusting intimacy commenced between them; that she raised him to high and confidential situations about her person, and bestowed upon him great and extraordinary marks of distinction; that she conducted herself towards him, both in public and in private, in the various places and countries which she visited, with indecent and offensive familiarity, and carried on a licentious, disgraceful and adulterous intercourse with him, which continued for a long time during her residence abroad; by which conduct great scandal and dishonor had been brought upon his majesty's family and kingdom. The bill concludes by enacting that her said majesty be deprived of the title of queen, and of all prerogatives, rights, privileges and exemptions appertaining to her as queen consort of the realm; and that the marriage between his majesty and the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth be dissolved.]

The earl of Liverpool moved that the bill should be printed, and copies of it delivered to the queen.

Earl Grey wished to know if any sort of communication were to be made to the queen? He put it to the noble lord whether the same information ought not to accompany the bill, to point out to her majesty the particular occasions and circumstances which were alluded to. He wished to know also if a list of witnesses were to be given to her legal advisers.

The earl of Liverpool thought that it would be time enough on the second reading to discuss the matters referred to. As to giving the accused a list of witnesses, it was wholly unprecedented in parliamentary proceedings, whether of impeachment, or on a bill of pains and penalties, and was never allowed even in criminal judicature, except in the single case of high treason. Her majesty would be allowed her choice, as to whether the accusation should be proceeded in, or be staid, in the first place, until the defence was ready.

Lord Dacre felt it necessary to move that the counsel should now be heard on behalf of the queen, that they might be enabled to state those weighty circumstances alluded to in the petition. He did so on information received very recently. He moved that the counsel should be called in.

Lord Liverpool thought that it would be better to put it off till to-morrow, when it could be done without any irregularity, and at which time he would not attempt to oppose it.

After some other general observations by earl Gray, lord Liverpool, the lord Chancellor, and lord Holland, the bill was read a first time, and copies were ordered to be delivered forthwith to the queen, by a gentleman usher of the black rod, to the queen's attorney and solicitor-general, and to the king's attorney general.

In the house of commons, lord Castlereagh moved for the appointment of a committee to examine the journals of the house of lords, in order to ascertain whether any and what proceedings had taken place in that house with respect to her majesty, and to report their opinions thereupon to the house. The motion was agreed to, and the committee appointed accordingly. The noble lord then said, that he had submitted this motion with the view which it implied; and if, from the report of the committee, it should appear that the other house had instituted any proceeding, he should then consider whether, pending that proceeding, the notice of a motion which he had given for to-morrow should not be dropped, and also whether he should not to-morrow move the reading of the order for taking his majesty's message into consideration on Friday, with a view of moving the postponement of that order until some future day. This postponement he should feel to be proper, in order that the house might wait the result of the proceedings in the house of lords, still reserving to itself the right of taking his majesty's message into consideration, if that should be thought necessary. But until the result of the proceedings of the lords should be made known, he submitted that it would be very inconvenient to adopt any measure.

Sir E. M. Riddley expressed his hope that the house would not agree to the course proposed by the noble lord, declaring that if no other member would take the sense of the house upon the subject, he should himself feel it his duty to do so.

Paris, June 24.

The chamber of deputies is daily occupied on the budget of the expenses of the ensuing political year. Every item undergoes scrutiny, and retrenchments are made in every branch susceptible of them. The debates are frequently very warm, and, as usual, extremely disorderly. In the debate yesterday on the naval expenses, M. Boyne de Faye, recommended the total abandonment of all naval preparations.—It was true, he said, that under Louis XIV. the French navy attained to a height of splendor, but that ever since we have experienced nothing but naval disgrace and disasters. (*Murmurs.*) During the war with England only, he continued, from 1792 to 1801, we lost 47 ships of the line, 132 frigates and 161 sloops: And if in the wars which followed the losses were less, it was because we left our ships to rot in our ports. He therefore begged the chamber not to appropriate monies to build vessels to augment the naval forces of other powers; or to decay in the dockyards of the kingdom.

The prince de Broglio, and other members, condemned the policy and remarks of the preceding speaker; and the former remarked that among the great losses of the French marine, in the immortal battle of Trafalgar, glory and honor were not included.

In an estimate of the army expenses, a reduction of 60,000f. was made from the pay of the marshals, and other superior officers. One of the members remarking that these officers, *by their extravagant living*, set bad examples to the people; and that his motive in voting for the reduction, was to oblige them to correct this abuse.

Paris, July 4.

The city of Victoria is filled with fugitive exiles returning into Spain, and who dare not pass Burges until the cortes shall determine on their fate. They are in a state of great [illegible] many of them are perfectly naked. A subscription has been got up by the inhabitants for their relief, who have distinguished themselves in their behalf.

Orders have been given to the authorities of Toledo, to demolish the "Brasien de la Viga," a place for the punishment of those who were to be burnt alive by order of the inquisition, in order to erect in its place a column to the memory of the former governor of that place, Juan de Padela, who perished a victim to his zeal in defence of Spanish liberty. The column is to bear the following inscription—"To the memory of Juan de Padela, perpetual governor of Toledo in the 16th century, the defender of Spanish liberty, restored by his fellow citizens in 1820."

By the most deplorable oversight, a terrible disaster took place on the 22d June, in the village of Gassau. The church lately constructed was almost finished; a fete had been prepared for the workmen, and it was to be preceded by a service and prayers; circular galleries had been temporarily raised, and an immense population had been collected at this affecting religious service. The sacred music was about commencing when all at once the galleries gave way, and precipitated in the fall a crowd of persons—thirty-five persons were found dead, and more than an hundred individuals had their arms or legs broken;—there is not in this populous village a single family spared—death and grief is in every house, a tomb to open or one whose death is expected. The scene which the environs of the church presented was awful—the field of battle after a combat can alone give an idea of it. Physicians and surgeons of every kind were afforded the next day; a great number of the wounded were sent to the hospital.

TURKEY.

The grand seignior and the pachas appear to be on the very point of measuring the length of their respective swords, and give dreadful note of preparation. These pachas would hardly dare, we should presume, thus to attempt to throw off their allegiance, without they had received a previous promise of support from some formidable power now remaining behind the curtain, watching the maturity of events in secrecy and in silence. We all know the hereditary ambition of Russia, and what exertions were made by Catharine to prostrate the Ottoman power. We know the vast military preparations of Alexander—his formidable armies, commanded by the best generals of the age, in a state of high and of dangerous

discipline. Alexander knows further, that here he may strike an effectual blow, without incurring the active jealousy of any European power. We are strongly inclined to the opinion, that the symptoms of hostility manifested by these different pachalics, are only preliminary to some terrible irruption from Russia, when a proper season shall arrive. One of these pachas, and the most powerful, is said to be on the point of renouncing his Mahometan faith, and embracing the religion of the Grecian church, or of the emperor of Russia.—Who knows but what this hostility may lead to great events—perhaps a contest between the cross and the crescent—perhaps the erection of christian temples on the ruins of the Turkish mosques—perhaps the downfall of the Mahometan faith. To those who look upon such events as incredible, we will only say, that we live in an age of wonders, in an era of prodigies, and that this revolution is not at all more improbable, than that a Corsican corporal should have mounted the throne of the Bourbons. *Morning Chronicle.*

FROM ALGIERS.

Mr. Shaler, American consul at Algiers, has addressed the following circular to Mr. Appleton, consul general of the United States at Leghorn.

Algiers, March 14.

I have the honor to inform you, that an Algerine squadron, composed of three large corvettes, two brigs, a polacre, and a schooner, is ready for a cruise, and will soon sail. I have inquired of the government of Algiers respecting the object of this armament, and have represented, in the most friendly manner, that under present circumstances, our safety and interest required that Algerine ships should not be permitted to board, or in any manner to interrupt the merchant vessels of our nation. The Dey replied that these vessels were not destined against any Christian power, but that, in every case, the most strict orders should be given that the vessels of his friends, the Americans, should suffer no injury. Preparations are making at the same time, by the land forces, from which it is presumed that these forces are directed against Tunis. Whatever may be the true object of these preparations, I think it will be useful to make known to this government that we are prepared in every event.

P. S. May 22.—It is said that the Algerine squadron will sail to-morrow.

WM. SHALER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Cyane, dated St. Cruz Roads, Teneriffe, 14th July, 1820.

"As soon as we were granted pratique, lieutenant M. C. Perry waited on the governor, and informed him of our object in visiting the Island; and that we should be happy to give the customary salute, if it would be reciprocated gun for gun. The governor replied, he would return the salute with pleasure, but it must be with one gun less, as it was not customary with his nation to return an equal number of guns to republican governments, but to those only who acknowledged a sovereign. He was then told, that no salute would be given, as the UNITED STATES acknowledged no nation to be greater or more respectable than their own. Consequently, no salute was given."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 30.

CONVENTION.

In conversing upon this subject, we have been surprised to hear the policy of calling a convention questioned, on the ground of the degenerate state of society, and the prevalence of ambitious views. Our fathers, who framed the present constitution, were actuated by pure principles of liberty; but their sons, having forgotten the lessons of their youth, and lost sight of the brilliant example which has been set before them, no longer possess the virtue, the patriotism, the exalted views, or that love of liberty which warmed the breasts of the founders of our independence; and if we were to call a convention, and commit to their hands our constitution for revision, we should receive it again from them shorn of those excellencies which now adorn it. But to such a degrading view of human nature we cannot subscribe. At the dawn of our revolution freedom was in its infancy; it has progressed in strength, and is now in the vigour of mature age; experience has spread its light before us, and pointed out the errors to which youth is unavoidably exposed. To correct these errors is not our right only, but our duty; and shall illiberal prejudice, or a more criminal suspicion of the integrity of our fellow men, deprive us of our privileges, or deter us from fulfilling the duties incumbent upon us as citizens zealous for the preservation of our free republican institutions? In casting our eyes over the page of history it is irresistibly impressed on our mind, that as knowledge increases, the condition of the human race is meliorated; that in our religious, political and domestic relations we are gradually progressing in improvement; and hence we are led to conclude that man in time will be brought at least to some degree of perfection. As in mechanics, one workman improves on the excellencies of his predecessor until a piece of mechanism is brought to perfection: so in our political and social compacts, original errors will be eradicated by successive experience.

Our attention to this subject has been excited by the appearance in the Western Carolinian of the presentment of the Grand Jury of Burke county, in which the inequality of our representation is forcibly represented as "grievous and oppressive to the population of the middle and western parts of the state." We behold in this act the commencement of the work of reformation; not that in itself it will effect any thing; but it breaths forth a spirit of freedom which cannot fail to excite the emulation of other counties in devising means by which the will of the people may be known: and we are well satisfied that when the general sentiments of the people on this, as on every other subject, shall be made known, the end will soon be accomplished.

In noticing the awakening attention of the people to their rights and privileges as freemen, it is gratifying to observe that some of our eastern brethren are not insensible to the reasonableness of our demands. The editor of the Fayetteville Gazette, in introducing to the public the presentment of the Grand Jury of Burke county, thus liberally expresses himself: "The justice of the claim is acknowledged and will be supported by many who reside in the eastern counties. In Fayetteville we may be supposed to stand on neutral ground; but the citizens of the west may be assured that, with them, we deprecate the system of territorial representation, and hold ourselves bound to co-operate in a work by which our fellow citizens may be restored to an equal participation in the rights and privileges of freemen."

In this expression of feeling we hail the approach of correct principle; and while we congratulate ourselves in the possession of inestimable privileges, we may hope that throughout the world the march of improvement, in religious, political and domestic economy, will be steady, and its triumph complete.

From the Western Carolinian.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY

Of Burke county, (N. C.) Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the 4th Monday of July, A. D. 1820.

The Grand Jury of the county of Burke present:—That the present *inequality of representation* existing in the state of North Carolina, is grievous and oppressive on the population of the middle and western parts of the state; and particularly so on the citizens of Burke county.

That *all* men are born equal; and that all freemen should have an *equal* power in making the laws by which they are *governed*, are maxims now too well understood to be doubted by the American people.

That the most equitable mode of representation, is in the proportion to the population of a country, without regard to the *local* divisions into which that country may be subdivided, is demonstrated by experience, and adopted as the basis of the state government, and constitution of the United States. That "all political power is vested *in* and emanates from, the *people:* and that a *majority* of the people of the state *ought* to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, when constitutionally assembled," is one of the orthodox principles of a republican government. That the present mode of electing two Commoners and a Senator from each county, regardless of the population thereof, is at war with the first principles of our Bill of Rights and Declaration of Independence; and deprives a large proportion of the free citizens of the state of an equal power in making the laws by which they are *governed*. That it is unjust, illiberal, and destructive of the rights of a large proportion of the citizens of this state, to allow a county with a population of three or four thousand souls, an equal weight in the government with one containing fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants.—That such disproportion does prevail in the present mode of representation in many of the counties of the state, in opposition to the fundamental principles of a republican government, and the invaluable rights of free citizens. That it is oppressive upon the large and populous counties of the middle and western parts of the state; and does, in effect, subject a large *majority* to the rule and government of the *minority*.

That it is represented to the dispassionate consideration and good sense of the people, if it is not a grievance, and one which ought of right to be obviated;—and that this Grand Jury do consider it as such: And, therefore, it is recommended to their representatives in particular, and to the good citizens of the state in general, to use all lawful means and ways, consistent with the laws of the land, to cause a *Convention* to be assembled, or such other means to be divised as may remove the grievances as may be then and there considered of.

In testimony whereof, we hereunto set our hands and seals, this 28th day of July, 1820.

Andrew Hunter, F.	John Hays,
George Haunsucker,	James M'Dowell,
John Franklin,	Levi Nunnaly,
John Collis,	William Brown,
Charles Ridley,	James Nicholas,
Jesse Pool,	Henry Deal,
Adkins Bracket,	James Howell.
Jacob McEhath,	

The above is a copy of the original presentment as made to court, and was highly approved of by the Justices sitting, although they were of opinion they had no right, judicially, to interfere with the same, further than to grant leave to the solicitor to publish it.

WM. ROANE, *Solicitor fro the county.*

The figure head of the "*North Carolina*" ship of the line, now finishing at Philadelphia, is to be a fine bust of the founder of the state, (sir Walter Raleigh.)

Col. Reads passed through Paris on the 24th of June, on his way from Washington, with despatches for the U. States minister at Madrid.

The Blossom sloop of war, 60 days from Buenos Ayres, with *secret despatches*, arrived in England June 24.

John Arthur, esq. of Columbia Furnace, Shenandoah county, raised this season, on three acres and 14 perches of ground, the astonishing quantity of one hundred and seventeen bushels of rye.

The manufactures in this state, says a Connecticut paper, are generally reviving, and advancing upon a slow but sure principle, to importance. Whether the government does any thing for manufactures or not, they will do something for themselves. As they are now aided by interest and necessity, they can hardly fail of supporting themselves; these are surer supporters than tariff laws.

New-York Canal.—The Centreville Inquisitor, after stating the benefits that may result from the navigation of the great New-York canal, continues his view of the subject in the following words:—

"A canal through this state will be but a continuation of the same line, and would beget the same consequences. What with our noble Ohio, whose banks will hereafter vie with the opulence of those of the Hudson, with a canal that shall connect its waters with the great inland seas, our state may fairly calculate on attaining a point of the highest distinction and aggrandizement. And we believe that a few years only will roll away before these speculations, which by some may be thought visionary, will be realized as animating truths. Hudson's river and the great canal, and the continuation (for we shall call it such) of the same admirable system, are destined to form a more magnificent scene than can be shown by any other nation on earth. Like the galaxy in the heavens, it will shine with fadeless lustre, forming a brilliant zone through the centre of our vast republic.

"Fifteen or twenty years, we think, will be an extended period for the accomplishment of these desirable things. A voyage through the interior of America, returning by the way of New Orleans and the Atlantic, will be a common occurrence; and wonderful as it may now be thought, will then, from its frequency and familiarity, excite no surprize. He who discredits our positions in this respect, has only to take a retrospect of the gigantic march of the United States for the last twenty years."

New-York, August 12.

The sloop Orbit, Hart, arrived at quarantine yesterday afternoon, in 6 days passage from Charleston, where she stopped for water. This vessel was dispatched in the beginning of June last, on a surveying voyage, by Edmund M. Blunt, of this city. The surveyors have taken surveys of the Bahama banks, and many of the most dangerous shoals on the southern coast.—This voyage has realized his most sanguine expectations. Many material mistakes have been discovered in the charts that are now used, and the location of a dangerous reef correctly ascertained. Soundings and drawings have been made of every part of the Bahama banks, and a correct chart of this very dangerous part of our West India navigation will be immediately published.—Such a survey has been long wanted.

By an arrival at quarantine this forenoon, we understand that the ship China Packet, struck on an unknown reef on the Bahama banks, and immediately bilged.

This survey will prevent the occurrence of many such accidents in future, and will contribute to saving much property and many valuable lives.

American.

Spontaneous Combustion.—The following instance of spontaneous combustion occurred on Saturday last, on board the sloop Olive, owned by Messrs. Penniman and Parmelee, of this village, then lying at Troy. She had on board a large canvass covering, made for the purpose of preserving hay, which she occasionally carried to the New York market, from the weather. It had a few days before been painted with linseed oil, and after being dried, was rolled closely together, and laid upon the deck. After lying about three hours a smoke was discovered to issue from it, and upon unrolling it, one third part of it was found consumed. *Lansingburg Gaz.*

By the annual report of the agricultural society of England, it appears that the annual profits derived from the soil of the United kingdom by land owners, cultivators, tythe-holders and mines, amounts to the sum of 99,840,608*l.* whereas the whole sum derived from manufactures, foreign commerce, inland trade, fisheries and by chartered companies 28,625,468*l.*—balance in favour of agriculture 71,815,140*l.*

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

It is with much pleasure I observe in Silliman's "Journal of Science," a paper translated from Dr. M. gendie of Paris, on the subject of the application of the Pruissic Acid in cases of the Whooping Cough and Consumption, in which the effect was truly astonishing. The former disease being in some instances eradicated in a few days. If any experiments have been made in this city, with this powerful medicine, it would be truly gratifying to hear them made public. GALEN.

The Georgetown Metropolitan says, "the ministers who attend the floating chapels, have commenced preaching to the seamen in technical phrases—this delights them, and has arrested their attention where oratory of a purer kind has failed. Several Hymns also have been written in the same style, which are chaunted by the rude sons of Neptune with great seeming piety."

Buffalo, (Niagara) August 8.

The Rev. Dr. Morse and son arrived here this morning, in the steam boat from Mackina, on their return to New-Haven. The Doctor has postponed a part of his contemplated route to another season; its great extent and the state of his health not permitting the accomplishment of the whole objects of the mission in the time first allotted. "We understand that the doctor has been successful in his exertions beyond his expectations, and has increasing hope that the noble and benevolent views of the government, in regard to the civilization and happiness of the Indians, will ultimately be accomplished."

Money not worth lawful interest.

Some thousands of dollars are advertised on loan, at an annual interest of 5 per cent. From this it appears, that business in general will hardly justify the prudent trader in paying 6 per cent. on money. This circumstance, together with the rise of stocks, is evidence of the little profit now to be derived from commercial pursuits.

[*Boston Patriot.*

Milledgeville Chalybeate Waters.

Within a few days past, a Mineral Spring has been discovered on the road leading to Fort Hawkins in the vicinity of this place, possessing all the qualities of the Madison spring at Alexandersville; but much more strongly impregnated with *carbonate of iron*. It also possesses a small portion of *sulphate of iron* and *carbonic acid gas*, as we have been informed by a chemist, by whom the water has been partially analyzed. The water of course is eminently calculated for the benefit of valitudinarians labouring under *diseases of debility*. This will doubtless prove a valuable discovery to the citizens of this place, and may ultimately render this as desirable a summer retreat, as any in the interior of the state. *Southern Recorder.*

SAVANNAH FIRE.

The committee of distribution have brought their business to a close.—The sums claimed for losses amounted to upwards of a million of dollars, (leaving out the rich sufferers who made no claim) this amount was ultimately reduced to 776,000 dollars, to be remunerated according to the loss and situation of parties, from the sum of 99,446 dollars 75 cents, collected through the United States; about 97,000 dollars of this sum have been distributed, adding comfort, and giving aid and assistance to upwards of four hundred and fifty persons, of all ages, sexes and colours. From this bounty, widows were cheered, orphans succoured, and many old and infirm, snatched from poverty and distress.

The amounts were received as follows, classing them as coming from states.

Georgia,	$35,700	93
South Carolina,	20,637	27
Virginia,	1,136	56
Maryland,	5,232	46
District of Columbia,	1,686	11
Pennsylvania,	19,382	25
New York,*	1,198	93
Massachusetts,	12,195	85
District of Maine,	733	28
New Orleans,	1,209	80
Tennessee,	338	29
	$99,451	75

* 10,238 dollars returned to the donors.

The Presbytery of Orange will meet in the city of Raleigh, on the second Wednesday in September, at candle-light.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. WHITTED having been duly appointed and commissioned Brigade Major of the 6th brigade of N. Carolina militia, and Paola P. Ash, Quarter Master, and Henry C. Moore, aid-de-camp to the brigadier general, with the rank of major; they are to be respected and observed accordingly.

Jehu Bird,
Brigadier General of the 6th Brigade, North Carolina Militia.

August 30, 1820. 30—

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying immediately on Tar river, adjoining the town lots of Louisburg (Franklin court house), containing

One Hundred and Eighty Acres,

which land is of a superior quality, independent of its connection with said town, and may be seen by applying to Mr. Daniel Shines, who resides on it. The payment would be made easy to the purchaser, and terms known, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, directed to Cochran's Store post office, Person county, which will be attended to.

Nathaniel Norfleet.

Person County, Aug. 24. 30—4w

Committed to the Jail of Guilford County,

TWO NEGROES, one man and one woman. The man says his name is *EDWARD BEDFORD*, and that he belongs to a Mr. Thomas Sansons, of Cashaw district, S. Carolina. Said negro is of a yellowish complexion, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, and about thirty-six years of age; has a black cloth coat and pantaloons of the same, two shirts, two pair cotton pantaloons and a fur hat. The woman is of low stature, inclining to be fleshy; had on when committed a black cotton habit, and has one other with her of the same kind. She calls her name *BETSEY*, and says she belongs to a man by the name of Man, a negro trader; her former master was Coleman, of Halifax county.

The owner or owners are desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negroes away.

James Dunning, *Jailor.*

August 18, 1820. 29—4w

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Aug. 16.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand, at my black-smith's shop, six miles south-east of Hillsborough, five or six

WAGGONS,

well finished off for the road, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Wm. N. Pratt.

Orange county, Aug. 14. 28—3w

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to this office.

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday evening last, an apprentice by the name of JOHN TOLLAR. Had on when he went away a shirt and pair of trowsers, and a wool hat; he is about fourteen years of age, and has dark blue eyes. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing him, as they will be dealt with according to law.

David Riggs.

Orange county, Aug. 10. 28—3w

GENTLEMEN are requested not to kill a belled Buzzard, which is ranging about this neighbourhood. It was belled at Yankee Hall in May last.

Wm. W. Hall.

Orange county, Aug. 11.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal*

June 7. 18—tf

THE LADDER OF LOVE.

ADMIRATION.

While graceful Chloe leads the gay Quadrille,
What new sensations, Strephon's bosom fill:
An introduction gained, the youth advances,
And "hopes she's disengag'd the two next dances."

FLIRTATION.

His suit obtain'd, they tread the mazy round;
At length fatigu'd, a seat's convenient found:
Strephon assiduous plies the glittering fan,
And proves himself "a very nice young man."

APPROBATION.

With favouring smiles the fair one hears his prattle,
Sips lemonade, and vows he's quite a rattle:
Then, as new raptures rise in every glance,
Exclaims, "I think we'd better join the dance."

DECLARATION.

Next morn he calls, the custom's very old,
To hope the lady has not taken cold:
Thinks she looks charming in a dishabille,
And tells what pangs his stricken'd bosom thrill.

HESITATION.

Her secret joy, while soft confusion veils,
Miss gently checks her swain's romantic tales:
"She's sure Mama will think these raptures wild,
She knows not how to act—she's quite a child."

AGITATION.

With sighs and vows persists the wounded swain,
Begs she'll 'recal those words and think again;'
Fearless of frowns or veto from Mama,
The soft'ning nymph refers him to Papa.

ACCEPTATION.

Joy in his looks, and raptures on his tongue,
On neat red tape his various parchments strung,
See Strephon bears the mystic circlet high,
Which bids Hope's tide flow strong—bids terrors fly.

SOLEMNIZATION.

At church arrived on some unlucky day,
Poor Chloe falters out the word "Obey."
Thus of Love's Ladder gain'd the topmost place,
Her downward course the sorrowing Muse must trace.

POSSESSION.

The honeymoon and raptures fled together,
Behold a rural walk in dirty weather!
The stile is slippy, but in vain the Danie
Sues for that aid, which once uncall'd for came.

RUMINATION.

An evening tete-a-tete you next shall see,
No friendly chat succeeds departed tea;
Blue burn the candles, and the Nymph looks blue,
And Rumination serves them but to rue.

ALTERATION.

No more a social walk the morn employs,
A greasy Novel constitutes her joys;
While he, poor soul! condemn'd alone to saunter,
Dines with some friend, and empties his decanter.

IRRITATION.

Return'd at eve, unnumber'd queries wait him,
And she, who lov'd so late, appears to hate him:
From trifles light as air the quarrel swells,
The husband bullies and the wife rebels.

DISPUTATION.

Fierce, and more fierce the wordy contest grows,
Taunts, gibes and sneers, and ev'ry thing but blows:
Each to a separate couch in rage retires,
Whence sleep is banish'd by vexation's fires.

DESPERATION.

Breakfast renews the quarrel of my fable,
She spoils the tea, and he upsets the table—
All patience lost, no power can peace impart,
Only in one thing they're agreed—to part.

DETESTATION.

Loud she proclaims the thousands which she brought him,
He, cool returns, "'twas only that which caught him;"
"The world shall know your conduct, brute!" she cries—
"Sooner the better, Sweet!" the Youth replies.

SEPARATION.

Equipp'd for starting, see these quondam turtles,
Dead are Love's roses, wither'd all his myrtles.
Such are the ups and downs of Love's short story,
"For better and for worse!" 'tis Death or Glory.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Mr. Editor,

I have long observed the evil consequences which arise from the fashionable dancing parties of our youth, and the result is, that I have become quite hostile to them on various accounts. My objections I shall more particularly address to the female part of the community; not because young men are less exposed to their pernicious effects, but because I feel for the welfare of the other sex a more peculiar and lively interest.

These parties are extremely injurious to health. If exercise be the object for which young people attend them, they make a very injudicious choice both of time and place. Surely those hours which nature intended for sleep, are very improperly devoted to exercise; and must it not instantly appear evident to every prudent or reflecting person, that a ball room, lighted up with many candles, and filled with sixty or seventy persons, cannot be suitable for healthy exercise? must not the air in a short time become polluted and rendered unfit for respiration, by the breath of the company and the noxious effluvia from the candles? Young ladies, thinly clad and overheated with dancing, rush out into the open air, and thus by suddenly checking a profuse perspiration, catch violent colds and coughs, which too frequently terminate fatally.

But this is the slightest objection to these midnight scenes of dissipation. The influence which they have upon the domestic, moral and religious improvement of young people, and particularly young ladies, is of far more serious consideration.

When a girl's mind is once possessed with the vain though pleasing anticipation of a dancing party, all farther improvement in her studies is at an end, until the anxiously wished for day has arrived, past, and almost forgotten. She no longer traces with delight the meandering river on her globe; the pleasant study of history no longer affords her any gratification; the gentle remonstrances and kind instructions of her teacher are alike neglected. Alas! there is no room for these. Her mind is wholly engrossed with her own dress and appearance, or with the dress and appearance of others.

These are but the commencement of the pernicious effect of such assemblies. At these parties young ladies form circles of acquaintance which a pious or reflecting parent can never approve. It is true, they may introduce them into the company of young people, who are descended from wealthy and fashionable parents; but is an intimate acquaintance with such as have only an elevated rank in life to recommend them really desirable? Where are we to look for valuable associates for youth? Among the offspring of the gay, the fashionable, or the rich? Are these the most likely to improve the morals, or excite an emulation to excel in things praise-worthy? No: the best company for these important purposes is to be found among those who shun theatres and midnight revellings. Frequent observation has convinced me, that an attendance on these nocturnal assemblies, has a direct tendency to break off connections subsisting between those young ladies who frequent them, and those who do not, however valuable they may be. Thus is a line of distinction drawn between those who attend, and those who avoid these parties. The former feel a disposition to look down with contempt upon the latter, as beneath their rank and standing in society; and hence springs a noxious pride, which produces an exchange of acquaintance—an exchange which, however gratifying it may at first appear, will certainly terminate in the most serious evils.

Another and not less important consequence resulting from these parties is, that they nourish and increase that disinclination to attend divine worship, which is but too natural to youthful minds. Are not those who make the greatest figure in the ball room, the least attached to the house of God? Alas! how frequently have I heard them openly declare their aversion to it. And is it not manifest that an intimate, or even a partial acquaintance with such, will produce an unhappy effect on those who have been accustomed to reverence the sanctuary? It is greatly to be feared that the latter will be infected by the former with an irreverence for things divine. They will be unable to withstand the continued ridicule with which their punctual attendance at church will be treated by their gay thoughtless companions.

Sir, I submit these reflections on fashionable dancing parties to the consideration and good sense of your female readers; and should they only in a slight degree produce a conviction that these parties have an injurious tendency, I shall be much gratified. D. L. I.

Chapel Hill, August 18, 1820.

From Niles's Register.

AMERICANS AT SEA.

There is a boldness of design, and a facility in the execution of whatsoever belongs to 'a life on the ocean,' in the American seamen, which seems to realize the bost of Britain, that "her HOME is the deep," if applied to her descendants, the people of the United States, whether we refer to their works of peace or of war. The *generation* of this mastery in spirit and perseverance justly belongs to our eastern brethren, especially the people of Massachusetts—inhabiting a soil rather sterile, and penetrating every region to bring its profits to their own fire-sides. But nearly a common feeling now pervades the entire body of our seamen and commercial men—with shades of difference in their pursuits, but all actuated by the same principle of attempting to do what any other persons have done—and more.

We instructed the world in the wealth of the deep, and opened the mine of riches in the fisheries. The north no longer yielding much profit, our countrymen dashed to the south, doubled Cape Horn, till then the terror of navigators, pursued the mighty whale into the Pacific, and thought no more of "a voyage round the world" than an excursion of pleasure, "a visit for a week!" A little two masted boat has been seen at Canton, with nothing else to sell than a few barrels of cider, and an oven constructed to make up various sorts of cakes, for which the materials were on board; and I, myself, have seen a small sloop which had been more than 1500 miles up the great river Amazon, from whence she returned via China, where she just put in to dispose of her cargo, and bring home some teas and other "notions." One of the celebrated European navigators, (whose name I forget, though the fact is fully impressed on my recollection,) thought he had discovered an important river, or inlet, on the north-west coast of America—but, after sending his boat many miles into the interior, they found there a small craft, and a number of Americans working as blacksmiths, making axes and hatchets for the Indians—and who, upon inquiry, had been at that place "many a time," without thinking there was the least merit in the adventure. During the late war, it is well known that the skill and courage of our seamen transformed "fir built frigates" into "non-descripts," or ships of the line, and that their genius and understanding effected escapes for them from superior force which no one before thought practicable;—"wind and wave" was familiar to them, and in many chases of our fast sailing schooners, their whole decks have been for hours covered with the sea! they would not dowse the "striped bunting," but carried their enormous weight of canvass at seasons when ships of the line were under close-reefed top-sails, it blowing a gale! Our frigates were soon *imitated* by the enemy, but our flying schooners were unmanageable by them, and yet peculiarly belong to us—no one but an American can sail them with reasonable safety. The ships of the line, lately built and building in the United States, have again excited astonishment, as well in their architecture and equipment, as in their preparation and discipline for battle. There is yet nothing like them, though several vessels are building as copies of them; but they will yet want the soul, the "*main brace*"—enterprising men, something more than "fighting machines," as soldiers and sailors are sometimes called in monarchical countries. But we have even yet a more singular instance of the superior courage and skill of our seamen to mention: It is well known that the great port of Liverpool, at and from which many thousand ships and vessels arrive and depart every year, is sometimes so completely blockaded by gales from the west, that even the best appointed packet boats have been unable to leave it for weeks at a time. If the wind is not fair, the departing vessel must have the tide in her favour; this falls so rapidly that the least error or mistake may cause the loss of the vessel—and, if in a gale, perhaps the lives of the crew. Now it happens that ships do depart from Liverpool against strong winds from the west, though hundreds still wait for a change. It was the Americans who first taught the British to leave the *second* port in the three kingdoms; and several of our vessels now generally sail, if they are ready, let the wind blow as it may.—The name of the first ship that came out in a western gale has been mentioned to me—she arrived safely at home, in the United States; and, as we had no arrival for nearly six weeks after her, there was a great stir among our politicians, it being known that many others were ready to sail. It was agreed that an embargo had been laid—but for why, nobody could tell. An embargo did exist, but it was laid on by the wind, not by the government.

This same spirit prevails also in our "landsmen," which we have frequently noticed. It would by no means astonish me to hear that captain Symmes (if he were supplied with money for an outfit) should get as many recruits as he desired, to attempt a trip to his imagined world in the interior of the earth, entering at the "hole" which he supposes that there is at the north.

FRENCH WOMEN.

From Sketches of French Manners and Customs.

The women do not, as in England, employ themselves solely in household and nursery affairs, but they mix themselves in all the cares of their husbands, and assist them in their trade and business, whatever it may be.—Thus they are constantly found in the counting houses and shops, and they know as much, and often more, of the trade, than their husbands. In Dieppe, every variety of shop and trade had a woman assisting in it, who, from her appearance, might generally be considered as the mistress of the family.—At a blacksmith's shop, for instance, I saw a neatly dressed women, with a very clean cap, shoeing a horse; and, passing a second time, I saw her filing at a vice. I expressed my astonishment to the neighbours, but they seemed rather disposed to laugh at me, than to join in my laugh at the woman. I learnt that she was a widow, and thus kept up her husband's trade, to rear a large family. In Paris, I complimented a pretty wife of an eminent bookseller for her knowledge of the prices of paper, printing, and engraving, in which she several times corrected errors of her husband. I remarked, that the French ladies must have great talents thus to learn a trade in the honey moon, which had employed their husbands during an apprenticeship of seven years; and that I supposed she would be equally expert at any other trade, if, on becoming a widow, she married a husband in some other line.—"Ah! Monsieur, (said she,) we endeavour to assist our spouses in every way in our power—it is our only pleasure; their cares are our cares, and their interests are ours; and, if it is our calamity to become widows, and we meet with another good husband, we do the best we can for him also."

SCOTCH ADVENTURERS.

The character which the Scotch have acquired, beyond almost any other people, for the art of pushing their fortune abroad, was never, perhaps, more singularly illustrated than by the following anecdote, which Dr. Anderson relates in his "Bee," on the authority of a baronet of scientific eminence.

The Russians and Turks, in the war of 1739, having diverted themselves long enough in the contest, agreed to treat for peace.—The commissioners for this purpose were Marshal Gen. Keith, on the part of Russia, and the Grand Vizier on the part of the Turks. These personages met, and carried on their negotiations by means of interpreters—When all was concluded they rose to separate. The marshal made his bow, with his hat in his hand, and the Vizier his salam, with his turban on his head. But when these ceremonies of taking leave were over, the Vizier turned suddenly, and coming up to marshal Keith, took him cordially by the hand, and in the broadest Scotch dialect, declared warmly that it made him "unco happy to meet a countryman in his exalted station." Keith started with astonishment, eager for an explanation of the mystery, when the Vizier added, "Dinna be surprised, mon, I'm o' the same country wi' yourself, I mind weel seeing you and your brother, when boys, passin by to the school at Kirkaldy; my father, sir, was *bellman of Kirkaldy*." What more extraordinary can be imagined, than to behold in the plenipotentiaries of two mighty nations, two foreign adventurers, natives of the same mountainous territory; nay, of the very same village!—What indeed more extraordinary, unless it be the spectacle of a Scotchman turned Turk for the sake of honours, held on the tenure of a caprice from which even Scotch prudence can be no guarantee. *London pap.*

We should be as careful of our words as our actions, and as far from speaking as doing ill.

ANECDOTE.

The following laughable story is extracted from the Memoirs of Edgeworth, and is told of sir Francis Delaval's electioneering at Andover:—

"His attorney's bill was yet to be discharged. It had been running on for many years, and though large sums had been paid on account, a prodigious balance still remained to be adjusted.—The affair came before the king's bench. Among a variety of exorbitant and monstrous charges there appeared the following article—'To being thrown out of the window at the George Inn, Andover—to my leg being thereby broken—to surgeon's bill and loss of time and business—all in the service of sir F. B. Delaval—Five hundred pounds.' When this curious *item* came to be explained, it appeared, that the attorney had, by way of promoting sir Francis' interest in the borough, sent cards of invitation to the officers of a regiment in the town, in the name of the mayor and corporation, inviting them to dine and drink his majesty's health on his birth day. He, at the same time, wrote a similar invitation to the mayor and corporation, in the name of the officers of the regiment. The two companies met, complimented each other, eat a good dinner, drank a hearty bottle of wine to his majesty's health, and prepared to break up. The commanding officer of the regiment, being the politest man in company, made a handsome speech to Mr. Mayor, thanking him for his hospitable invitation and entertainment.—'No, colonel,' replied the mayor, 'it is to you thanks are due by me and my brother aldermen for your generous treat to us.' The colonel replied with as much warmth as good breeding would allow: the mayor retorted with down right anger, swearing that he would not be choused by the bravest colonel in his majesty's service.' 'Mr. Mayor, said the colonel, 'there is no necessity for displaying any vulgar passion on this occasion; permit me to show you, that I have here your obliging card of invitation.' 'Nay, Mr. colonel here is no opportunity for bantering, there is your card.' Upon examining the cards, it was observed, notwithstanding an attempt to disguise it, both cards were written in the same hand, by some person who had designed to make fools of them all. Every eye of the corporation turned spontaneously upon the attorney who, of course, attended all public meetings. His impudence suddenly gave way, he faultered, and betrayed himself so fully by his confusion, that the colonel, in a fit of summary justice, threw him out of the window. For this sir Francis Delaval was charged five hundred pounds."

STANDING ARMIES.

The Tyne Mercury says—"It is mentioned as a proof of the demoralizing effects of a standing army, that sixteen girls abandoned their friends and their homes, and marched away with that portion of the 35th regiment of foot which lately left Huddersfield. A girl of the name of Letitia Bedford, who was prevented from accompanying her companions, went out some time after and hanged herself!"

SHERBET.

It will surprise some of our poetical readers to learn that Sherbet, which shines so much in Arabic song, is little else than the Scottish water gruel. It is a decoction of oatmeal and sugar, seasoned when cold with a proper quantity of rose-water. It is a very salutary and refreshing beverage. *London pap.*

PARISIAN DANDIES.

The more simple the ladies are in their dress (says the Journal des Dames) the more coquettish are the young men become. Not content to have their waist tightened by stays and busks, and their waistcoats of a thousand colours, white gloves and stockings *a jour*, they load themselves with gew-gaws and jewels.—Besides their seals and rings, the eye-glass and the breast-pin, it is the true *bon ton* of a dandy to have a large breeches buckel, and the tags of his laces in gold.

A HAPPY CHOICE OF WORDS.

A gentleman, known for his habitual tardiness, was invited to join a party at Nahant; and appointed for that purpose to be at his friend's house at an early hour in the morning. Contrary to all expectation, he was the first on the ground; and his friend, in surprise at his punctuality, burst out into the following *lucid* apostrophe:—"So you have come *first* at *last*; you used to be *behind before*; I expect you get up *early* of *late*; 'tis well you called in season, you would not have found me *within without*."

Boston Daily Adv.